## ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE;

Our Irish Correspondence. CLONMEL, March 6, 1851 The British Ministry-How long will it last ?- Emi

gration.
Up to this moment no "government" has been formed. The two chiefs cannot build up an administration. Lord Stanly might succeed in forming a cabinet, but the materials composing it would be rather discordant, and with the present "House of Commons," constituted as it is, there would be very Sittle hope of the Stanly administration, if formed, being able to efficiently carry on the public business during the present session. The speech of the noble Lord, the late "premier," was brimful of smooth ness and sleek promises. His lordship promises to consider the objectionable clauses in the "Ecclesi-astical Titles" bill, with a view to their being modified so as to meet the approval of "such moderate men as Arch Bishop Murray, of Dublin." But with all this honied phraseology, I fear his lordship's term of office, even though he succeed in again constructing a government, will be of short duration. But the noble lord has an eye to that, for in his speech of Friday last, he lays open his opinion in reference to the extension of the Reform bill, and states that as there must be a general election in '33, he considers' 522 as the very extreme point to which a legislative enactment on that subject ought, consistently, to be deferred. Lord Stanly's conduct at the present juncture, is worthy a great statesman, and furnishes a brilliant contrast to the tergiversation of his noble compect, Lord John Russell. Were Lord Stanly to form a government, it would be based on a trinity of intelligence; it would have science, philosophy and theology—representing consistent principle, wise legislation, and integral thurch government, ecuducting and influencing it. Were his Lordship to construct a cubinet, it should be one of this stamp; and, as in the present state of parties, he could not, he has respectfully declined the "commission" with which it was our gracious sovereign's pleasure to honor him. Meanwhile, public opinion seems to be most unsteady. The two great parties, conservative and liberal, are split in fragments. A concentrated power seems wanting to both, whilst the rock on which they originally split still remains as formidable a barrier as ever. The country party keep aloof from the Manchester school men, and thus perpetuate the division in the camp. However, both parties preserve principle; and, as in our representative system, there is a very small infusion of the democratic element, so are we spared the eternal turnoil of boisterous bickering, even when questions of a most excitable character are before the Senate. The next mail from Europe will be likely to tring some intelligence in reference to the definitive for mation of a cabinet.

The number of emigrants leaving the Irish ports this year, are nearly dou men as Arch Bishop Murray, of Dublin." But with all this honied phraseology, I fear his lordship's term

The Dresden Conferences. — The German Question.

[From the Paris Journal des Debats.]

It is well known what questions have been raised in the conference at Dresden, and of what interest they are not only for Germany, but also for the great European powers. It has been reported for some days past, that the good understanding which appeared to have been definitively re-established between Austria and Prussia by the convention of Olmutz is again compromised, and various contradictory stories are given. The following are the most recent, and, we believe, the most correct accounts which have been received from bresden and from Frankfort. Baron de Neurath, minister plenipotentiary of the King of Wurtemberg, at Dresden, was named reporter of the first committee of the conference, which was charged to propose—1st. A system of organization for the new central executive power; 2ndly. A resolution for fixing the territorial limits of the Germanic Confederation. M. de Neurath has completed his work; on the first point, he has concluded on the establishment of a federal government, formed of nine members having cleven votes; and on the second point, on the incorporation in the new confederation of all the Austria and Prussian possessions, without exception. These conclusions of the reporter have caused some surprise; but it is understood that the Baron de Neurath could not avoid reproducing the decisions of the first committee, and that committee had deliberated under the influence of its president, the Count Buol-Schauenstein, minister pleaspotentiary of Austria at St. Petersburg, who represents the same power in the conference at Dresden, and who presides at it. M. de Neurath presented several other propositions. The most important after those we have just mentioned, has for object the formation of a corps de armée of 125,000 men, always ready to execute, without delay, the orders of the centers of the cancer the seventee of 125,000 men, always ready to execute, without delay, the orders of the cancer and the formation o The Dresden Conferences. - The German Question. Favria 15,000; Hanover, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, 10,000 each; the ninth and tenth votes will furnish 10,000 each; the eleventh will take no part in it. This eleventh vote belongs to certain petty States united, among which are included the duchies of Saxe, the principalities of Leppe, and Lichlenstein, and the free towns. It is well understood that this army of 125,000 men has nothing in common with the federal contingent, properly so called, which will be formed, in case of need, for the defence of the federal territory against foreign agwhich will be formed, in case of need, for the delence of the federal territory against foreign aggression. This latter contingent is not yet fixed on
and divided. A second committee of the conference
was charged to prepare the solution of the questions
relative to the form and constitution of the government of the States of the confederation. That
committee has only yet made a part of its report;
it has already submitted to the conference five propositions, which, if adopted, as they are almost certain to be, will give a heavy blow to the constitutional regme. The Prince de Schwarzenberg willit so. This Prince Minister of the Emperor of Autria is endowed with the most unshakeable determination, and a proud and impetuous character.
It is said at Dresden, that never since the epoch of
the war of the Emperor Napoleon has there been mination, and a proud and impetuous character, it is said at Dresden, that never since the epoch of the war of the Emperor Napoleon has there been seen at the head of the affairs of Germany a year of firm and resolute. Scarcely had he arrived in the Saxon capital than he declared to M. de Menteunel and to the ministers of the Kings of Evals affa. Wartemberg, that it was necessary to bring the provisional state of things to a prompt termination, and to hasten to definitively constitute the new Central government. It is repeated that the Emperor of Russia is not opposed to the protensions of Austria, nevertheless, it is certain that he has not yet given his consent to the incorporation of her Sclavonic and Italian provinces, and conviction is felt that if France and England were to formally declare that they will not recognize the new Germanic confederation, if it extends itself to these possessions, the Emperor Nicholas would unite in this declaration, and would withdraw the engagements which he may have given reason for supposthese possessions, the Emperor Nicholas would unite in this declaration, and would withdraw the engagements which he may have given reason for supposing he would make. In this case, France and England would demand from Austria and Prussia, and propose to Russia a congress, on which would devolve the regulation of these affairs. Several members of the conference have had communicated to them what is called the protest of France; great importance has been attached to this document, but it has not come up to the general expectation. This protest is contained in a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic to M. Lacour, minister plenipotentiary at Vienna, and bears the date of 31st January. It says...." If the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna should receive, without our assent, and without the formal consent of the powers who signed it, such a material alteration as that which is in question, the government of the republic will see itself with regret reduced to the necessity of declaring that it does not admit the legitimacy of the order of things resulting from such innovation." It is positively stated, that, whatever may happen, Prince de Schwarzenberg will not hesitate. He has great designs on Switzerland, which he is impatient to carry into execution, and for which he only waits for the spring. After having regulated the affairs of Switzerland, he promise himself to actile those of Sardinia. For justice sake it must be mentioned that, as far as concerns the question to cubmitted to the conference. Prince de Schwarzenberg explained himself frankly to M. de Lacour, who, having read to him the despatch of the 31st January, conformably to the orders of his government, all the parts of the Austrian empire form a united onsemble, regulated and administered by one and the same government. We have, therefore

man established with us for ever unity of govern-ment; all the parts of the Austrian empire form a united ensemble, regulated and administered by one and the same government. We have, therefore, only to choose between these two points; either we must belong to the confederation with all our pos-

resions, or we must henceforth hold ourselves about from the federal system of Germany. I leave it to the wisdom of the French government to judge what would happen if Austria were to adopt the latter course. Germany would then heat the mercy of Prussis, a power close to and very judious of

And, what is still more serious, Germany

sould be delivered up to the lary of revolutionary and demagogical passions, for Puesia and the other German States are completely undermined by revolutionary and anti-social doctrines, against which it would be impossible to struggle but with the coperation of Austria." This reply was given verbally, but it is faithfully reported, and M. de Lacour will not contradict it. The Prince at the same time expressed his sentiments of exteem for-M. de Lacour, and his respect for the treaties of Vienna, as well as his desire to do everything in his power to be agreeable to the French republic and to its President. But these declarations, made in a tone of the greatest cordiality, do not in any way change the character and real bearing of the reply.

MANIESTO OF THE KING OF WURLEMERGO.

The following is the text of a letter of the King of Wurtemberg to Prince Schwarzenberg, on the coafereness at Dresden, to which many allusions have recently been made in the German journals:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS—From the report of my Plenipotentiary in Dresden, I perceive that you decidedly reject the idea of calling into existence a representation of the collective nation by the side of the chief executive power of the Bund, which is proposed to be newly established. That I sincerely regret this intelligence, even in this open declaration, your highness will think quite matural, from my well-known freedom of expression. For my own part, I have always, before as well as since the lamentable events of 1818, believed that a reform of the act of confederation, and especially a revision of the thirteenth article, was unavoidable. The last, in particular, I regard as the true palladium and the only real test of the value of all we may negotiate and resolve collectively in Dresden. But if that article is to be revised in a manner not in arrear of the age and the moral necessities of the mation, then we must extend the hitherto existing representation of the States of the federal compact as a whole, and bring together the different chambers into on

decided to the advantage of our new political creation.

In the above lines I have given your Highness a sincere declaration of my political belief as to the political reorganization of Germany. Either we can govern in the several States without chambers and popular representation, or we cannot. If we cannot, neither can we dispense with a similar representation as the centre of the federative system, if we wish not to produce a conflict, sooner or later, between the newly established central power and the disorganized elements of the several state diets, which would divide the confederation internally, and more and more weaken it without. To maintain that a general Parliamentary connection is impracticable is, according to my view of the question, equivalent to admitting that the Band isself can neither be adapted to the age, nor long upheld. Your Highness knows I am no friend of improvised charters, and modern political experiments; but, in political affairs, I like just as little the introduction of, or return to, that which comes too late or has outlived itself. As a Prince of the Confederation, I shall as conscientiously discharge my duties to the new Bund as to the old one, but, as a German, and ruler of my land, I cannot recognise as satisfactory, adapted to the age, or definitive, a revision of the Bund, which does not sufficiently admit the just claims of the nation to a participation in its own great political destinies. Luckity, I am old enough not to expect to live to see the unavoidable consequences of all we are doing and neglecting to do, at this moment, in Dresden. With assurances, &c., Stuttgardt, Jan. 18.

\*\*Charming State of Ireland\*\*.

The present aspect and positive condition of Ireland threaten the realization of the worst fears of the friends of pence, law, and order. The people, the pricests, and the prelates of the Roman Catholic religion, have united, and are determined to resist as one man, and, if necessary, to the very death, Lord John Russell's anti-Papal bill. Formerly the Roman C tion.

In the above lines I have given your Highness a sincere declaration of my political belief as to the

But now they advocate an opposite principle, preach an opposite dectrine, and call upon their people to an opposite dectrine, and call upon their people to gird their loins, buckle on their armor, and prepare for the battle field, there to fight for what they term "their God, their altars, and their homes." Even Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, whose hitherto peaceful, retiring, blameless life rendered him an object of profound respect amongst all parties and sects, has joined in this awful appeal to the passions and prejudices of the Irish people, who are ever jenlous of, and most sensitive to, the slightest interference, be it imaginary or real, with their religion, its ceremonies, or its ministers. In his pastoral, Dr. Murray, speaking of the anti-Papai act, says:—

sitive to, the slightest interference, be it imaginary or real, with their religion, its ceremonies, or its ministers. In his pastoral, Dr. Murray, speaking of the anti-Papal act, says:—

It is subversive of our religious discipline, hostlie to the forms of our religious worship, and fraught with mischief to the interests of the poor.

Dr. Melfale improves upon the above, and thus tauntingly addresses the premiers:—

As for the Cathelic hierarchy and the titles of its bishops, your iordship need not be solicitous on that point, for without any energotement on the royal prerequitive, or want of featly to the throne, the Catholic bishops enjoyed the titles of their sees long before their Protestant competitors or their titled patrons were heard of in history, and they will continue to enjoy them long after such competitors and their patrons have passed away. The Rev. Dr. Cooper, secretary to the Archbishop

Murray, boasted at a public meeting that 3,000 priests and 25 bisnops would lead the opposition to the Premier's measures.

Eut the Rev. Dr. Cahill, one of the most eloquent

the Premier's measures.

But the Rev. Dr. Cahili, one of the most eloquent and popular preachers of the day, throws all others in the shade, and openly declares war, calling upon the people to die sooner than allow their religion or their prelates to be interfered with.

Lord Primate Cullen and the other bishops, have issued equally inflammatory addresses, in which they urge their appointments by divine right, and from heaven, and the consequent duty of the people to uphold them, their rank, their titles, and their honor, uninjured, unimpaired. Such appeals, and such addresses, to a people naturally exciteable and mercurial—who are so attached to their religion, and who are so worked upon by its imposing rites and ceremonics, have an awful, and, it may be said, a talismanic effect. Hence the wild chullitions of frantic joy that were displayed throughout the country upon the announcement of the downfall of the Russell cabinet, may be traced to those maily exciting pastorals. In Tralee the news was received with savage cestasy. Bells were rung, bonfirer lighted, tar barrels set in a blaze, and Lord John Russell's effigy was burned amides yells of exceration and gladness. In Kilkenny, Killarney, Limerick, and other districts, similar scenes were enacted, and the most disgraceful outrages were pertraced upon the persons and properties of those suspected of being favorable to the proposed enactment against papal aggression. In some localities the princes and the neode the persons and properties of those suspected of the persons and properties of those suspected of the heavy owed not to take suspected of being favorable to the proposed enactment against papal aggression. In some localities the priests and the people have vowed not to take an exciscable article, if the Premier's bill becomes the law of the land, until it be repealed. Even the bar is inoculated with this papal mania. Ninety of its members, including two sergeants and seven Queen's counsel, have signed a petition against it. In approval of these proceedings, the whole body of bishops, headed by Primate Cullen, assembled in St. Mary's Roman catholic cathedral, Marlborough street, Juddin, and having drawn on a very strongly bishops, headed by Primate Cullen, asembled in St. Mary's Roman catholic eathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, and having drawn up a very strongly worded petition to the Queen, renewed their protestations against any government interference with their titles or power, and adopted most energetic and powerful addresses to the elergy and the people, enjoining the former to arouse their flocks to resist such an interference, and exhorting the latter not to allow a law to exist that would enslave their priesthood, degrade their prelates, pollute their altars, and upset their religion. And such they delare would be the effects of Lord John Russell's bill. Alluding to the meeting of the bishops and their resolutions, the Freemon says—

Ardnous struggles and a protracted conflict may still intervene before we can repet the present assaults and confirm the religious liberties on in 29. But this we know that with people, priests, and prelates, united as they now will be in one compact mass, and the great majority of our Irish Protestant brethren approving, and, when needed, siding in our struggle, there can be but \$954 prints.

army in Flanders; Steele, the father of our seriou-comedy, had been a trooper in the Guards; and Farquhar owed many of his happiest recollections to the time when he was a licutenant under Lord to the time when he was a lieutenant under Lord Orrery. [Cheers.] He did not remember that the navy had, in former times, contributed its quota to our dramatic literature; but one of the most bril-liant wits of the present day, who had given to the stage some of the present day, who had given to the stage some of the most sparkling and enduring of English dramas—he meant Mr. Douglas Jerrold— had been connected with the navy. [Hear, hear.] For the rest, one thing was perfectly certain—that it had not been for the navy in

had been connected with the navy. [Hear, hear.] For the rest, one thing was perfectly certain—that it had not been for the navy, in conjunction with the army, our play-loving neighbors, the French, might have made England itself the subject of a very disagreeable tragedy. [Laughter.]

The toast was briefly acknowledged by Lieutenant Governor Sir J. Wilson on behalf of the army, and by Captain Sir G. Back, for the navy.

The Charman then rose, and said—Gentlemen, when I glance through this vast hall, and feel how weak and indistinct is my voice, I feel that I must frankly throw myself on your indulgence, and enterest your most patient and courteons attention while I approach that subject which unites to-day at assembly so remarkable for the numbers and distinction of those who compose it. We are met to do honor to an eminent man, who retires into private life after those services to the public which are always most felt at the moment we are about to lose them. [Hear, hear.] There are many among you far better qualified than I am to speak critically of the merits of Mr. Macready as an actor; but placed as I am In this chair, I feel that I should justly disappoint you if I did not seek to give some ulterance to those sentiments of admiration of which you have minde me the representative. Gentlemen, this morning I read in one of the literary journals some qualifying remarks as to the degree of Mr. Macready's genius; and now, as I recognise here many who are devoted to literature and art, I will ask them if I am not right in this doctrine—that the true measure of the genius of an artist is the degree of excellence to which be brings the art I will ask them if I am not right in this doctrine—that the true measure of the genius of an artist is the degree of excellence to which he brings the art that he cultivates. [Hear, hear.] Judge of Mr Macready by this test, and how great is that genius that will delight us no more! I "hear, hear, and cheers"]—for it is because it has so achieved what I will call the symmetry of art that its height and its breadth have been often forgotten. [Hear, hear.] We know that it is the uneven and irregular surface that strikes us as the largest, and the dimensions of a genius, like those of a building, are lost in the justness of its proportions [applause:] and therefore it is that in recalling the surpassing excellence of our guest as an artistical permensions of a genius, like those of a building, are lost in the justness of its proportions [applause:] and therefore it is that in recalling the surpassing excellence of our guest as an artistical performer, one is really at a loss to say in what line of character he has excelled the most. [Hear, hear,] The Titantic grandeur of Lear, the human debasement of Werner, the frank vivacity of Henry V., the gloomy and timorous guilt of King John, or thathe is last—personation, Maebeth, injwhich it seemed to me that he conveyed a more exact notion of what Shakspeare designed than I can recollect to have read in the most profound of the German crities; for I take it what Shakspeare meant to represent in Maebeth, was the kind of character which is most liable to be influenced by a belief in supernatural agencies, a man who is acutely sensitive to all impressions who has a restless imagination more powerful than his will, who sees daggers in the air, and ghoets in the banquet hall, who has moral weakness and physical courage, and who—as our guest represented him—alternates perpetually between terror and daring—a trembler when oppressed by his conscience and a warrior when defied by his foe. [Loud cheering.] But in this, and in all that numberless crowd of characters which is too fresh in your memories for me to enumerate, we don't so much say how well this was spoken, or how finely that was need, as we feel within ourselves how true is the personation of the whole. Gentlemen, there is a word often applied to artists and authore, and I think always applied improperly, when we speak of superior intellect—the word versatility. I think the proper word is—comprehensive. [Hiear, hear.]

A man of genius does not vary and change, which is the meaning of the word versatility; but he has

the is taking shown in triminal attempt begins to be the street of the control of of his day, and I ask you if I may not say to our guest, as Cicero said of Roseius—"He is a man who unites yet more of virtues than of talents, yet more of truth than of art, and who, having dignified the scene by various portraitures of human life, dignifies yet more this assembly by the example of his own." (Cheers.) The toast I am about to propose to you is connected with many sad associations. (Hear, hear.) Long will we cherish whatever may sadden the mingled feelings that accompany this farewell, (hear, hear.) when night after night we miss from the play bills the old familiar name, and feel that one, the source of elevated delight, is lost to us for ever. (Great applause.) To-day let us only rejoice that he, who is so precious and dear, is no worn-out veteran, retiring to the rest he can no longer enjoy—that he leaves us in the prime of his powers, with many years to come in the course of nature, of that dignified leisure for which every public man must have sighed in the midst of his triumphs. (Loud cheering.) And although I cannot say that the period of his life has fallen into "the sear, the yellow leaf," I can say that prematurely he has obtained that which should accompany old age, "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends;" and therefore withdrawine for this right all sellish turely he has obtained that which should accompany old age, "honor, love, obedience, troops of friends;" and, therefore, withdrawing for this night all selfish regrets, not thinking of the darkness that is to fol-low, but of the brightness of the sun that is to set, I call upon you, with full glasses and full hearts, to drink "Health, happiness, and long life to William Macready."

The toast was received with every demonstration of applause.

of applause.

Mr. Mackeany rose to reply, but for some moments Mr. Macreary rose to reply, but for some moments was compelled to stand mute in face of the vehenent and long-continued greeting which he received. He at length spoke as follows:—I rise to thank you, I should say to attempt to thank you, for I feet the task is far beyond my powers. What can I say in reply to all that the kindly feelings of my friend has dictated? I have not the skill to arrange and has dictated? I have not the skill to arrange and dress in attractive language the thoughts that press upon me, and my incompetence may, perhaps, appear like a want of sensibility to your kindness; for we are taught to believe, "that out of the heart's fullness the mouth speaketh." But my difficulty, let me assure you, is a contradiction to the proverb. I have to thank my friend, your distinguished chairman, for proposing my health to you, and for the eloquence, and, may I not add, the brilliant fancy with which he has enriched and graced his subject. But that we might readily expect from him, who, in the wide discursive range of his genius, has touched nothing which he has not adorned. (Applause.) I have to thank you for the cordiality, and, it I may, without presumption, say so, the enthusiasm with ed nothing which he has not adorned. (Applause.) I have to thank you for the cordiality, and, if I may, without presumption, say so, the enthusiasm with which the compliment has been received, and for the honor, never to be forgotten, that you have conferred on me by making me your guest to-day. (Loud cheers.) Never before have I been so oppressed with a sense of my deficiencies as at this momoment, when, looking on this assemblage of sympathising friends crowded here tooffer the spontaneous testimony of their regard (great cheering), I observe among you many who for years have been the encouraging companions of my career, and there are present, too, those who have cheered my very earliest efforts. (Hear, hear.) To all who have united in this crowning tribute, so far beyond my merits or expectations—to my old friends—the friends of many years, who welcomed nie with hopeful greeting in the morning of my professional life, and the younger ones who now gather around to shed more brightness on my setting, I wish to pour forth the abundant expressions of my gratitude. [Great applause.] You are not, I think, aware of the full extent of my observations to you. Independently of the substantial benefit due to a liberal appreciation of my exertions, my very position in society was determined by the stamp which your approbation the substantial benefit due to a liberal appreciation of my exertions, my very position in society was determined by the stamp which your approbation has set to my humble merits [hear, hear]; and here let me unhesitatingly affirm that, without undervaluing the accidents of birth or titular distinction, I would not exchange the grateful pride which your good opinion has given me the right to cherish for any favor or advancement that the most privileged in station could receive. [Enthusiastic applause.] Gentlemen, I really am too much oppressed, too much overcome, to attempt to detain you long; but with the reflection, and under the conviction that your drams, the achiest in the world, can never lose

lits place from the stage while the English language lests, I would venture to express one parting hope that the rising actors may keep the loftiest loom. In the liter art and with it raise themselves above the level of the player's easy life to public regard, and distinction by a faithful ministry to the genius of our incomparable Shakspeare. [Applause]. To effect this they must bring resolute energy and unfaltering labor to their work—they must be content "to spurn delights and live laborious days." Remember that whatever is excellent in art must spring from labour and endurance. [Renewed applause]. This gentleman, I can assure you, was the doctrine of our Siddons and of the great Talma, and this is the faith I have ever held as one of their humblest disciples. (Cheers.) On my direction of the two patent theatres on which my friend has so kindly dilated, I wish to say but little. The preambles of their patents recite, as a condition of their grants, that "the theatre should be for the promotion of virtue and instruction to the human race." I think these are the words. I can only say it was my determination, to the best of my ability, to obey that injunction, and, believing in the principle that property has its duties as well as its rights, I conceived that the proprietors should have co-operated with me. They thought otherwise, and I was reluctantly compelled to relinquish, on disadvantageous terms, my half-achieved er; eprise. Others, I trust, will take up the ancompleted work, and if inquiry were to be set on foot for one best qualified to undertake the task, I should seek him in a theatre which by eight years' labor he has, from the most degraded condition, raised high in public estimation, not only as regards the intelligence and respectability of his audience, but in the learned and tasteful spirit of his productions. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I shall not detain you longer. All that I could desire, and far more than I ever could expect, you have, in the honor you have done me this day, conferred upon me. It

gratitude for the value you have set upon it. With a heart more full than the glass I hold, I return you my grateful thanks, and have the honor of drinking all your healths.

This speech was received with frequent and prolonged applause.

Mr. Dickens proposed the next toast. After a few introductory words he said—Gentlemen, as it seems to me, there are three great requisites essential to the perfect realization of a scene so unusual and so splendid as that in which we are now assembled. The first, and I must say very difficult requisite, is a man possessing the stronghold in the general regard and esteem, which is possessed by my dear and much valued friend, our guest. [Hear, hear.] The second requisite is the presence of a body of entertainers—a great multitude of hosts so cheerful and good-humored (under) I am sorry to say, some personal inconvenience)—so warm-hearted and so nobly in earnest, as those whom I have the privilege of addressing. [Hear, hear.] The third, and certainly not the least, of these requisites, is a president who, less by his social position, which he may claim by inheritance, or by his fortune, which may have been adventitiously won, and may be again accidentally lost, than by his comprehensive genius, shall fitly represent the best part of him to whom honor is done, and the best part of those who unite in doing it. [Cheers.] After alluding to the farewell benefit of Wednesday, Mr. Dickens continued: Gentlemen, it is not for me here to recall, after what you have heard this night, and what I have seen and known in the bygone times of Mr. Macready's management, of the strong friendship of Sir Bulwer Lytton for him, of the association of his, pen with his earliest successes, or of Mr. Macready's realous and untiring services; but it may be permitted me to say what, in any public mention of him, I can never repress, that in the path we both tread, I have uniformly found him, from the first, the most generous of men—quick to encourage, slow to disparage, [cheers.] ever anxious may be permitted me to say what, in any public mention of him, I can never repress, that in the path we both tread, I have uniformly found him, from the first, the most generous of men—quick to encourage, slow to disparage, [cheers,] ever anxious to assert the order of which he is so great an ornament; never condescending to shuffle it off, and leave it outside state rooms, as a Mussulman might leave his slippers outside a mosque. (Loud cheers and laughter.) There is a popular prejudice, a kind of superstition, to the effect that authors are not a particularly united body—that they are not invariably and inseparably attached to each other. (Cheers and laughter.) I am afraid I must concede half a grain or so of truth to that superstition; but this I know, that there hardly can be—that there hardly can have been—among the followers of literature, a man of more high standing, or further above these little grudging jealousies, which do sometimes disparage its brightness, than Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. (Cheers.) And I have the strongest reason just at present to bear my testimony to his great consideration for those evils which are sometimes unfortunately attendant upon it, though not on him. (Hear, hear.) For in conjunction with some other gentlemen now present, I have just embarked in a design with Sir Lytton Bulwer, to smooth the rugged way of young laborers, both in literature and the fine arts, and to soften by no eleemosynary means the declining years of meritorious age. (Lond cheers.) And if that project prosper, as I hope it will, and as I know it ought, it will be one day an honor to England where there, is now a reproach, originating in his sympathies being brought into operation by his activity, and endowed from its very cradle by his generosity. There are many among you who will each have his own favorite reason for drinking our chairman's health, resting his claim probably upon some one of his diversified successes. According to the nature of your reading some of you will connect him with poser, others bition and earnest struggles against those twin gaolers of the human heart, low birth and iron fortune. (Cheers.) Again, another's taste will lead him to the contemplation of Rienzi and Rome; another's to the re-built and re-peopled streets of of Pompeli; another's to the touching history of that fireside, where the Caxton family learned how to discipline their natures, and tame their wild hopes down. (Loud cheers.) But, however various their feelings and reasons may be, I am sure that, with one accord, each will help the other, and all will swell the greeting, with which I shall now propose to you, "The health of our chairman, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton." (Loud and long continued cheering.)

cheering.)
The torst having been drunk with much enthusi-Sir E. B. Lyrron returned thanks in a few sen-

tences.

M. VAN DE WEYER then proposed "The Artists and Sir Charles Eastlake."

Sir C. EASTLAKE returned thanks.

Mr. J. FOSTER proposed the next toast—that of "Dramatic Literature." The honorable gentleman concluded his speech by reading the following somet by Tennyson, written apropos of the present operation.

net by Tennyson, written apropos of the present occasion:—

Farewell, Macready, since to-night we part;
Full-handed thunders often have confest. Thy power, well used to move the public breast. We thank thee with one voice, and from the heart. Farewell. Macready, since this night we part;
Go, take thine honors home; rank with the best, Garrick, and stateller Kemble and the rest. Who made a nation purer thro' their art. Thine is it, that our drama did not die.

Nor flicker down to brainless pantomime. And those gilt gauds men-children swarm to see. Farswell. Macready; moral, grave, sublime, Our Shakspeare's bland and universal eye.

Dwells pleased, thro' twice a hundred years, on thee."

The Chameman then proposed "The Health of he Chevalier Bensen," coupling the toast with the German expositors of Shakspeare.

The Chevalier Bunsen acknowledged the compliment.

he Chevalier Bursen, "coupling the toast with the German expositers of Shakspeare."

The Chevalier Bursen acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. W. J. Fox proposed "The Stage," coupling the toast with the name of Mr. Charles Kemble, who returned thanks.

Mr. Thacken ywas the next 'speaker. He said: The toast committed to me is one that I propose, with the utmost respect and cordilaity, and a which I am sure you will all reciprocate. The toast is, I believe, the most popular in the mind of Mr. Macready of any that has been proposed this evening. I shall, nevertheless, propose it, though under circumstances of particular difficulty, for I happened to read in a newspaper before I came down here, that every single speech made upon this occasion, the names, weights, and colors of them distributed by hundreds of thousands over the modistributed by hundreds of thousands over the country. (A laugh.) As the lady whose health I wish to drink will infallibly be in one or more of these papers, I have some little hesitation in giving her name such publicity. She will, no doubt, seek for those papers immediately on their publication, for the purpose of reading every word that is said infursise of her husband. (Hear, hear.) She will read every game of every distinguished man here, be an every appeared; and it would be, no doubt, more agreeable to her, if, ander the circumstances, it was not mentioned here. I mean to propose the health of our friend's best friend, have an emission of propose the health of our friend's best friend, having our marks upon the cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2. It must not caveed the hundred of the country of the end of the cover of the propose to the all the office of the present, and surrounded by his admirers and friends; but the hero's wife, though, perhaps, not less proud and happy, it sitting at home and alone. What a triumph it is to here shildren, who are, no doubt, anxiously looking for his return. All triumphs must have an emisting of the prevent and otherwise has alone and al

often again. The dinner was partly cold—it is now quite cold—it has gone the way of all dinners. The champage that has been sparkling about in the call part of the evening, is now to be seen no longer. The bottles have been removed by the Mesrs. Eathe; the list toust has been said, and the last song has been said; the lights will soon be put out, and when the lights a out, the man who has put them out will go out hims. If afterwards, (Great laughter.) The point I wish to coue to it this. I wish to think of our friend Macready, who, like "Claude Melnotte," is sighing for his "Pauline," and I shall not, therefore, detain you longer, but propose to you the health of Mrs. Macready and her family. (Loud cheers.)

The next toast was "The Ludies;" after which the party broke up. the party broke up.

The next toast was "The Ladies;" after which the party broke up.

Foreign Music and the Brazab.

At the "Opera Italien," in Paris, 'inlevy's "La Tempesta" has been lately perfor aed for the first time, and met with the same fice as in London—a total failure. Our readers may recollect that we predicted such would be the case. The music is dry, far-fetched, and uninteresting; the libretto-hardly better. An unfortunate accident occurred in the first at, which very nearly prevented the continuance of the opera:—Madlie. Rosati (Ariel) fell mto an untimely-opened trap-door, and hurt nerself so much that she could scarcely continue on the stage; she, however, persevered, leaving out all the dancing of the part. The opera was shortened of one act, and was yet found tedious. Sig. Lablache's fine acting and singing was the only feature that pleased the Parisian public. We are sorry to see "La Tempesta" again announced in Mr. Lumley's programme for the forthcoming season here, and are convinced that it will not be relished any more in 1851 than it was in 1850. So says a London paper. Our Paris correspondent gives a different version of the success of the opera.

At the fourth concert of the Philharmonic in Paris (under the management of Berlioz), two young ladies rose from one of the first scats, and presented. M. Berlioz with a wreath of laurel, splendidly executed in gold, on a white satin cushion; it was on the occasion of the performance of his symphony entitled "Romeo and Juliet." The whole audience took the liveliest interest in this genuine exhibition of public admiration of one of the musical glorious of France.

At the "Musical Union," conducted by Felicien David, a new symphony by Theodore Gouvy, was performed, but did not gain much favor, from the noisy instrumentation, and the rather vague treatment of the subjects, which were not very original nor pleasing. The Saxophone, a new instrument, invented by M. Saxe (of whom it bears the name), obtained general applause; it was well played by M. Soualle, and has a v

Amongst the new arrivals of celebres artists, in London, from the continent, is Mademoiselle Krimitz, and Mr. Ehrmann, the excellent violoncello player from Paris.

cello player from Paris.

Signora Cortesi is the grand attraction at St. Petersburg. She took her benefit a few evenings since, which produced 14,500 roubles, in addition to which the talented cantatrice has received from the Emperor a present of a fermoir, or bandeau of brilliants, of the value of 5,000 roubles. Her performance in the part of Valentine, in the "Huguenots," has been a veritable triumph.

Dochler, the celebrated pianist, has been for some time in Moscow. During the whole winter there

time in Moscow. During the whole winter there has only been one concert given, that of Seymour Shiff, a pianist of great talent, but who was scarcely able to cover his expenses. In fact, as regards the le to cover his expenses. In fact, as regards the

the size at the Russian Opera squall in the most singular fuçon.

At the Haymarket theatre, the appearance of Mr. James Wallack proved the agreeable fact that the long and severe illness which deprived the stage of his services during the past year, has not in the least diminished that spirit and geniality which have so established him as a favorite with the public. The recklessness, the oddity, and the Castilian pride of Don Casar de Bazan—the character in which he appeared—were all given in his wonted free and gallant manner, and his face and figure are still admirably adapted to the part. His reception by the audience was of the kind given not only to the valued actor, but to the old friend, and he was enthusiastically called at the conclusion of the piece.

On the 8th of March, Mr. J. W. Wallack, the celebrated young tragedian from the American theatres, was to make his debut at the Haymarket, in the character of Othello, to which his uncle, Mr. James Wallack, will play lago.

in the character of Othello, to which his uncle, Mr. James Wallack, will play lago.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson has given another elegant trifle to the boards of the Olympic, under the title of "That Odious Captain Cutter," in one act. The captain has won a name in the public journals; and the fact causes some excitement in the family of the Harcourts. Widow Harcourt has a fantastic enthusiasm for the hero of the press; while Prudence, her elderly attendant, is disgusted with the perpetual talk about the man whom she calls, for no other reason, "that odious Captain Cutter." At length, through the intrigue of a relative, Sir Peregrime Harcourt (Mr. Cooke), the widow is introduced to the hero of her fancy, as Captain Jenkins (Mr. Leigh Murray). She falls in love with him, but under circumstances embarrassing to a woman of delicacy—which, however, are not suffered ultimately to militate against her happiness, the captain having been equally smitten with her. The incidents of this little story are very adroitly managed; and Mrs. Stirling acted the heroine with her usual grace. The piece was quite successful.

Miss Glyn, the favorite tragedienae, is announced to appear in Edinburgh on the 17th instant, and in Glasgow on the 9th of April, acting twelve nights in each city.

Mr. G. V. Brooke took his farewell beauty and the stantach city.

Mr. G. V. Brooke took his farewell benefit at Glasgow, on Friday evening, in the character of Sic Gles Overreach; his engagement has been emi-nently successful. A grand amentan

A grand annateur performance by oncers of the army and navy, is announced to take place at Ply-mouth. The entertainments are to be "Don Casar de Bazan," "You Can't Marry Your Grand-mother," and "The Review." All the young ladies in the town are on the qui vive. Banvard has moved his gigantic panorama to

Mr. Aldridge, the African Roscius, has been most successful here, the theatre being crowded to overflow every evening during his engagement.

At the Theatre Royal, Dublin, recently, one of the "gods" called for a cheer for the ex-mayor (Reynolds), when a wag in the pit immediately called for another cheer for the double X mayor (Guinness), which caused a roar of laughter.

The National Standard Theatre, the great centre of dramatic attraction in Shoreditch, has been

of dramatic attraction in Shoreditch, has been crowded by the new nautical drama of "The Spirit of the Ocean," which has produced what is called a "sensation," in the eastern districts of the town.

Mr. William Brough has been married to Miss Annie Romer, of the Haymarket Theatre, and cousin to Mrs. Almond and Mrs. Mark Lemon. He is a nephew of Mr. Brough, the vocalist, of this city. The wedding party was attended by the great literary celebrities of London.

The receipts of Mr. Macready's farewell benefit amounted to upwards of £900. Mr. Benjamin Webster has purchased the whole of Mr. Macready's theatrical wardrobe.

of Mr. Macready's theatrical wardrobe.

Miss Catherine Hayes will proceed to America it the autumn of this year.

Mr. Charles Mathews, who has succeeded his lady since her indisposition, in the character of Prince Charming, has made quite a hit in the part.

"Love in a Maze," the new comedy by Bourcicault, has been successful in London.

Miss Helen Faucit has been performing at Liver-pool, to good houses, in Mr. Marston's play, "Philip of France."

The France."

The Franconi troupe have concluded their engagement at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, which has been attended with great success.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves have concluded their engagement at Dublin, which has proved most successful.